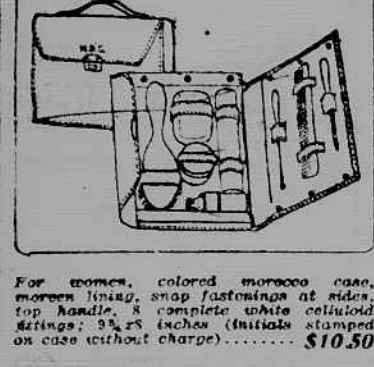


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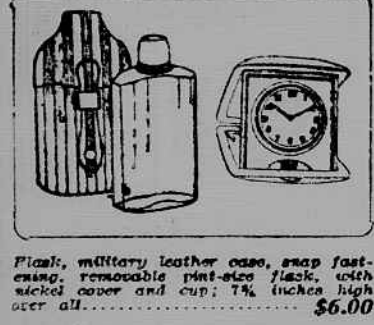
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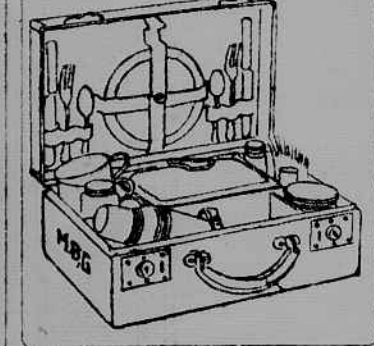
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# One Year of Ruthless Submarine Warfare Proves Emptiness of German Boast

Total Tonnage Destroyed  
Estimated at 6,500,000,  
Including Neutrals

British Losses Put  
At 3,300,000 Tons

America Adds Four Times  
as Many Ships as Sunk  
to Her Marine

One year ago to-day Germany unleashed her submarines for the great "ruthless" offensive which was to have brought England to her knees and ended the war many months since. In this, their primary object, the U-boats have failed—failed by a wide margin.

When the unrestricted campaign was launched, von Tirpitz, von Capelle and other German Admiralty officials made the bold prediction that the U-boats would sink 1,000,000 tons a month. The final figures for the year ended to-day show that they have destroyed in all only about 6,500,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping, of which the British share has been but 3,300,000 tons.

Although at some periods—particularly during April, 1917, when no less than 156 British merchantmen were destroyed and the Germans claimed that the month's booty had aggregated 1,100,000 tons—it seemed as if the enemy's boasts were to be realized, before the end of August it became apparent that the U-boats had failed in the task set for them. Defensive measures began to be perfected, the weight of the United States navy was thrown into the scales and the weekly toll of sinkings began steadily to decline.

Early in December Sir Eric Geddes informed the British that the downward trend of losses had continued satisfactorily for more than a month; that the upward curve of merchant shipbuilding had also continued satisfactorily and that the destruction of enemy submarines was increasing at an encouraging rate.

Official information showed that submarines were being sunk by the end of the year at the rate of about forty a month, while the German rate of construction was about twenty-three a month. Meanwhile British shipyards have been replacing tonnage at the rate of 100,000 tons a month up to August, 1917, and at a much increased rate since then. In July Britain had 16,000,000 tons afloat, with a promise of 2,800,000 tons to be added during the year, while 6,000,000 tons of shipping are expected to be flying the American flag before the end of this year.

Since April 6, when the United States declared war, sixty-nine American ships, of about 171,000 tons, and 1,000,000 tons of cargo have been sunk, but in that same period America has added four times as many tons from enemy vessels seized in port and now being successfully used to transport men and material across the Atlantic.

Detailed statistics of British losses in the first year of the submarine campaign follow:

Month	U-boats sunk	Tons sunk	U-boats sunk	Tons sunk
Jan. 1917	1	1,000	1	1,000
Feb. 1917	2	2,000	2	2,000
March 1917	3	3,000	3	3,000
April 1917	4	4,000	4	4,000
May 1917	5	5,000	5	5,000
June 1917	6	6,000	6	6,000
July 1917	7	7,000	7	7,000
Aug. 1917	8	8,000	8	8,000
Sept. 1917	9	9,000	9	9,000
Oct. 1917	10	10,000	10	10,000
Nov. 1917	11	11,000	11	11,000
Dec. 1917	12	12,000	12	12,000
Jan. 1918	13	13,000	13	13,000
Feb. 1918	14	14,000	14	14,000
March 1918	15	15,000	15	15,000
April 1918	16	16,000	16	16,000
May 1918	17	17,000	17	17,000
June 1918	18	18,000	18	18,000
July 1918	19	19,000	19	19,000
Aug. 1918	20	20,000	20	20,000
Sept. 1918	21	21,000	21	21,000
Oct. 1918	22	22,000	22	22,000
Nov. 1918	23	23,000	23	23,000
Dec. 1918	24	24,000	24	24,000
Jan. 1919	25	25,000	25	25,000
Feb. 1919	26	26,000	26	26,000
March 1919	27	27,000	27	27,000
April 1919	28	28,000	28	28,000
May 1919	29	29,000	29	29,000
June 1919	30	30,000	30	30,000
July 1919	31	31,000	31	31,000
Aug. 1919	32	32,000	32	32,000
Sept. 1919	33	33,000	33	33,000
Oct. 1919	34	34,000	34	34,000
Nov. 1919	35	35,000	35	35,000
Dec. 1919	36	36,000	36	36,000
Jan. 1920	37	37,000	37	37,000
Feb. 1920	38	38,000	38	38,000
March 1920	39	39,000	39	39,000
April 1920	40	40,000	40	40,000
May 1920	41	41,000	41	41,000
June 1920	42	42,000	42	42,000
July 1920	43	43,000	43	43,000
Aug. 1920	44	44,000	44	44,000
Sept. 1920	45	45,000	45	45,000
Oct. 1920	46	46,000	46	46,000
Nov. 1920	47	47,000	47	47,000
Dec. 1920	48	48,000	48	48,000
Jan. 1921	49	49,000	49	49,000
Feb. 1921	50	50,000	50	50,000
March 1921	51	51,000	51	51,000
April 1921	52	52,000	52	52,000
May 1921	53	53,000	53	53,000
June 1921	54	54,000	54	54,000
July 1921	55	55,000	55	55,000
Aug. 1921	56	56,000	56	56,000
Sept. 1921	57	57,000	57	57,000
Oct. 1921	58	58,000	58	58,000
Nov. 1921	59	59,000	59	59,000
Dec. 1921	60	60,000	60	60,000
Jan. 1922	61	61,000	61	61,000
Feb. 1922	62	62,000	62	62,000
March 1922	63	63,000	63	63,000
April 1922	64	64,000	64	64,000
May 1922	65	65,000	65	65,000
June 1922	66	66,000	66	66,000
July 1922	67	67,000	67	67,000
Aug. 1922	68	68,000	68	68,000
Sept. 1922	69	69,000	69	69,000
Oct. 1922	70	70,000	70	70,000
Nov. 1922	71	71,000	71	71,000
Dec. 1922	72	72,000	72	72,000
Jan. 1923	73	73,000	73	73,000
Feb. 1923	74	74,000	74	74,000
March 1923	75	75,000	75	75,000
April 1923	76	76,000	76	76,000
May 1923	77	77,000	77	77,000
June 1923	78	78,000	78	78,000
July 1923	79	79,000	79	79,000
Aug. 1923	80	80,000	80	80,000
Sept. 1923	81	81,000	81	81,000
Oct. 1923	82	82,000	82	82,000
Nov. 1923	83	83,000	83	83,000
Dec. 1923	84	84,000	84	84,000
Jan. 1924	85	85,000	85	85,000
Feb. 1924	86	86,000	86	86,000
March 1924	87	87,000	87	87,000
April 1924	88	88,000	88	88,000
May 1924	89	89,000	89	89,000
June 1924	90	90,000	90	90,000
July 1924	91	91,000	91	91,000
Aug. 1924	92	92,000	92	92,000
Sept. 1924	93	93,000	93	93,000
Oct. 1924	94	94,000	94	94,000
Nov. 1924	95	95,000	95	95,000
Dec. 1924	96	96,000	96	96,000
Jan. 1925	97	97,000	97	97,000
Feb. 1925	98	98,000	98	98,000
March 1925	99	99,000	99	99,000
April 1925	100	100,000	100	100,000

## THE SUBMARINES' WORK FOR THE YEAR



The chart shows the fluctuations in the destruction of Allied and neutral merchant vessels since the unrestricted German submarine campaign began in February, 1917. The losses in the first month were the greatest. In April they soared to a point where they caused great alarm in Britain, but by August the crisis was past, and since then the curve has been steadily on the downward, only 430,000 tons being sunk last month.

## Italians Cut Their Way To Dominating Heights

Col del Rosso Changed Hands Three Times Before Diaz's Men Finally Captured It—Two Divisions of Teutons Almost Wiped Out

(By The Associated Press) ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Eyewitnesses of the Italian attack of the past few days on the Asiago plateau tell a story of thrilling interest. From their accounts it appears that the first Italian rush was in the darkness at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The sleeping enemy forces were taken completely by surprise. The Alpini were in the thick of this fighting, and by daylight they had swept the first line trenches and had taken an old church which formed a strategic point in the enemy line of defence. They were vigorously supporting the heroic Sassari Brigade, which took and retook the height of Col del Rosso three times against the stubborn, desperate resistance of the enemy.

These early movements were a diversion to screen the main movement on the right, where a stroke was delivered for the dominating height of Monte di Val Bella. It was here that the most severe fighting occurred through Monday night and in the early hours of Tuesday. Italian storming troops took the eastern and western slopes, and by 11 o'clock Tuesday morning had cut their way to the summit and were establishing themselves firmly in definite control of the key position.

Hand-to-hand fighting up the slopes, with heavy losses on the Austrian side and the enemy clearly at a disadvantage.

A singular feature of the struggle was supplied by a considerable Italian force which fought its way far beyond the first day's objective and was such

## Argentine Ship Sunk; Internal Trouble Crew Safe in Spain

Captain Declares Series of Explosions Sent Vessel to Bottom

The sinking in the Mediterranean of the Argentine steamship Ministro-Irriando on January 26 was reported in a dispatch from Buenos Aires to the New York correspondent of "La Prensa," of Buenos Aires.

The dispatch quoted the captain of the Irriando as saying that the ship for five hours after having been damaged by five explosions. No submarine was seen. The crew was rescued and taken to Barcelona, Spain.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 31.—The steamer Ministro-Irriando left Buenos Aires under the French flag. The captain of the Spanish steamer Reina Victoria Eugenia, which is now in port, says he met the Ministro-Irriando in the Mediterranean Sea, sailing under the Argentine flag and that he saluted the steamer as an Argentine vessel. The government is investigating the matter.

## 73,017 British Troops Lost in January

LONDON, Jan. 31.—British casualties reported during the month of January totalled 73,017. They were divided as follows: Killed: 1,000; Died of wounds: 3,000; Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,205; men, 37,796.

The January casualties show a slight falling off from those reported during December, which reached a total of 79,527. The total for November was 129,080, reflecting the severe fighting on the Cambrai front in that month.

## Germany Adds to Dutch Ship Troubles

Refuses to Guarantee Safe Passage Because of Concessions to Allies

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—Although the difficulties between Holland and Great Britain and the United States have been solved, Dutch shipping to the United States cannot be resumed pending a settlement of the negotiations with Germany, which will not guarantee the safe passage of Dutch vessels in view of the fact that Holland grants cargo space to Entente countries, says a dispatch to the "Telegraaf" from Rotterdam.

## German Fliers Kill 20 in Paris Raid, 50 Hurt

Four Enemy Squadrons Engaged in Two-Hour Attack

French Airmen Shoot Down One Teuton

Berlin Explains Assault as Reprisal Measure; Crowds Watch in Streets

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Twenty persons were killed and fifty wounded in an air raid last night, it is announced officially. One of the German machines was brought down. The occupants were made prisoners.

The raid lasted about two hours. The night was mild and clear and the moon shone brightly. The streets of the city were filled with crowds of curious persons, who watched the raiders and their French antagonists circling above and swooping down now and then. At intervals bursts of machine gun fire were heard.

Planes Carry Lights The French airplanes carried bright lights, so that the gunners manning the ground defences could distinguish them. The German aviators signalled each other with rapid flashes.

Explosions of shells and bombs continued intermittently for two hours and then gradually died away. At 2 o'clock the sirens signalled that all was clear.

The text of the announcement follows: "First information indicates that four enemy squadrons crossed the lines north of Compiègne, proceeding toward Paris. Thanks to the extreme clearness of the atmosphere, the machines were able to remain at a very high altitude. They approached from the north and northeast and threw projectiles over several Paris suburbs. Then they flew over Paris, keeping for the most part to the right bank of the river, and dropped almost all their bombs in a few minutes.

Bombs Fail to Go Off "Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and children. Two hospitals were struck and several buildings were burned or seriously damaged.

"Some thirty French airplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred, and of whom about thirty remained permanently aloft. The defence squadrons in a few minutes rejoined the patrol which was cruising over Paris before the alarm.

"Three hospitals were struck by a bomb, fire breaking out in one of them. As soon as the alarm was given, the regular fire department, the salvage service worked with remarkable rapidity. The firemen were summoned between 11:45 and 1:30 a. m. to thirty different points in Paris and its suburbs. According to the latest information, the fire appliances arrived in the shortest possible time on the scene of the various fires.

Some sixty of our aviators ascended, and of whom about thirty remained permanently aloft. The defence squadrons in a few minutes rejoined the patrol which was cruising over Paris before the alarm.

"The enemy, who lost one machine after a fight above Chelles, has been able to learn that the attack failed to surprise the vigilance of our aviation service.

Fragments of projectiles dropped by the Germans and examined at the Municipal Laboratory show that bombs of three kinds were used by the invaders. They were winged torpedoes, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds; explosive bombs and incendiary bombs, the latter bursting a minute after falling. No traces of asphyxiating gas bombs were found.

The total number of bombs dropped is estimated at seventy.

## U. S. Red Cross Helps

American Red Cross ambulance workers assisted in removing air raid victims to hospitals. The entire ambulance personnel was mobilized, and had their machines waiting for calls within forty minutes after the commencement of the raid.

The French machine which was forced to land on account of motor trouble in the district of the Bois de Vincennes, just to the right of the pillar surmounted by the stone horse from the Marly Palace, which marks the entrance to the Champs-Élysées.

The aviator, Lieutenant Sachem, was severely hurt. As soon as the machine landed American nurses were on the spot offering their services.

As the gasoline of the aircraft was being removed from the tank, a taxicab driver calmly filled several empty cans with the valuable liquid, which is very scarce in Paris.

President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, joined the great crowds of other Parisians in visiting the localities where the bombs had fallen. The President visited personally a large number of the injured.

The great crowds of the city turned chiefly upon the amazing midnight battles in the air, of which not much was seen, except the sparkling signal lights and remote flashes of the machine guns. As a result, thousands of persons mounted to the roofs and watched the scene throughout. During the attack the newspaper offices had difficulty in mobilizing their printers from their points of vantage on the roofs to go on with their work.

Raid Acts as Tonic Representatives of The Associated Press heard various street discussions as to the psychology of the German attacks. The common opinion was that they would be a tonic to the fighting spirit of the Frenchmen rather than depressing in their effect. A predominant feeling seemed to be that there should be such reprisals by the French as would convince the Germans that it was not worth while to drop bombs upon non-combatants.

A Paris policeman, who by reason of his occupation was conversant with the regulations, rushed to a window of his home and was killed by a fragment of a bomb. His wife, who stood beside him, was not hurt. Few persons took refuge in the underground stations as compared with the people of London.

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## Drive of Italians Halted Foe's Plan To Cross Piave

Attack in Mountains Countered Austrian Blow Aimed to Southward

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The victory of the Italian army on the Asiago Plateau has forestalled a carefully planned Austro-German offensive along the Lower Piave, according to diplomatic dispatches received here to-day. The enemy had concentrated formidable forces and had already begun hostilities when General Diaz ordered a counter movement upon the mountain front, frustrating completely the attempted drive along the Lower Piave.

An Italian military authority commenting to-day upon General Diaz's successful strategy said: "The Austro-Germans had started a movement of troops to attack the line on the Lower Piave in force. General Diaz, confiding in the preparation of the Italian troops in that region and in the assistance of the British forces located along the Upper Piave should the enemy offensive develop more seriously, decided to forestall the move of the enemy and to attack on the mountain section of the front.

"The value of the Italian gains may be incalculable if the Italians possess now means of fortifying the positions they have conquered. The German hope of a formidable offensive will be shattered by the Italian success provided the newly conquered positions are protected by sufficient artillery and ammunition.

The fighting spirit of the Italian troops who are backing back the enemy under such adverse circumstances recalls what they have done in the past. They are going up mountains and carrying on operations successfully against superior numbers. The strategy of the imminent danger has given the Italians a new start.

"The Austro-Germans had concentrated heavy reinforcements and actually started an offensive on the lower Piave.

General Diaz instituted and carried on along that part of the front which is the decisive spot of the whole Italian theatre.

What General Diaz has accomplished is further to protect the access to the plains. The positions he has taken must be fortified in order to maintain the advantages won. Italy needs guns very badly. She cannot now manufacture her own guns, as she does not possess coal, and the Allies will have to furnish them without more guns, it will be a very difficult proposition for the Italians to hold their lines."

## Only Patrol Actions On Western Front

British Raiders Take Prisoners; French Bomb Thiaucourt

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Western front was unusually quiet to-day, none of the war offices reporting engagements of any magnitude from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. British patrols secured prisoners in the region of Ephepy, while the French carried out successful reconnaissance as various points, but otherwise the fighting activity was limited to cannonades and serial operations on a small scale.

On Wednesday French pilots brought down four enemy machines, Paris reports. A French squadron set fire to the railway station at Thiaucourt on Tuesday by bombing it at close range.

## Italian Front

ITALIAN

ROME, Jan. 31.—In the plateau zone, on the same scale, the Italian front was unusually quiet to-day, none of the war offices reporting engagements of any magnitude from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier.

On Tuesday a French squadron, including Captain Guillemin and Sub-lieutenant Lanoreux, bombarded from a very low altitude the railway station at Thiaucourt, where a large fire was observed.

"(Night).—There is nothing to report except artillery action, which was quite violent in the region of Ephepy. On January 30 a German airplane was brought down by our pilots. Three others fell inside their own lines.

EASTERN THEATRE, Jan. 30.—Near Lake Doiran the British troops carried out a successful raid, which enabled them to bring back prisoners. In the neighborhood of Monastir there were reciprocal artillery actions. In an enemy machine was brought down near Doiran.

GERMAN

BER